

Page of The Sunday Call

CONDUCTED BY UNA H. H. COOL

BOOKS REVIEWED

- "John Bull's Other Island and Major Barbara," by Bernard Shaw.
- "A Stumbling Block," by Justus Miles Forman.
- "Women's Work and Wages," by Edward Cadbury, M. Cecile Matheson and George Shann.
- "Story of a Cannoneer Under Stonewall Jackson," by E. A. Moore.
- "The New Harmony Movement," by George B. Lockwood.
- "A Dull Girl's Destiny," by Mrs. Baillie Reynolds.
- "Practical Christian Sociology," by Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts.
- "Socialism," by W. H. Mallock, M. A.

self-protection, due to their failure to combine, which failure itself is due to cause (a) mentioned above and to the fact that few women expect to be life workers, practically all looking forward to marriage as an escape from work.

Many of the statistics given are interesting. More than 25,000 women in Birmingham are engaged in various kinds of metal work, many in press work, lathe work, jappanning and blacking, enameling, burnishing, etc. The balance sheets at the close, showing the ratio of profits, mean that the demand of the workers for a fairer and better life throws on the nation a moral responsibility.

"The nation," say the authors, "can afford better conditions for those who win its wealth. The national income is increasing by leaps and bounds and yet the mass of people are in poverty."

The authors feel that much should be done for the working women of England; their book is a promise and a forecast that something will be done.

"Story of a Cannoneer Under Stonewall Jackson" By E. A. Moore, published by the Neale publishing company, New York and Washington. Price \$2.

It is the spring of 1861. At Washington college books are thrown aside.

COURT FROM WHICH WAS FIRED THE FIRST HOSTILE CANNON SHOT IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA FROM "THE STORY OF A CANNONEER UNDER STONEWALL JACKSON" BY EDNA MOORE



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"The class is dismissed," retorts the president. "I will never hear a recitation under a traitor's flag!"

The boys gather in groups in the halls, on the campus, on the sidewalks. The boys from the Virginia Military Institute, "The West Point of the south," join them. They talk earnestly, excitedly, with gesture and declamation. In an hour they are men, and war is the business of men. The Rockbridge artillery is organized. They drill night and day. It is war and they are going!

Going to fight and win fame, and die. "It was on a beautiful Sunday morning in May," the author writes, "that the cadets received orders to move and I remember how we were astonished to see the Christian major galloping to and fro on a splendid horse, preparing for their departure."

"This 'Christian major,' marshaling his columns of eager boys, was seen to be known to the world as 'Stonewall' Jackson—Jackson, the fighter, who, like Oliver Cromwell, praised God and kept his powder dry; who worshipped God with his strong right arm and who, paying the church triumphant, fought like a saint in the church militant."

The boys march away. Then come long years of privation, of weary toil and red blood flowing; years when high hopes, glory, defeat, loss and killing alternate like clouds and sunshine years of following the heavy guns through sodden roads, years amid thunders of death, shouting and rolling smoke; then—"about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, April 9, as our two guns were entering the little village of Appomattox, several cannon shots sounded in quick succession immediately in our front. Without word of command we came to our last halt."

Between those two Sunday mornings—the brilliant and inspired boys of '61 and the tired and hopeless men of '65—stretched four pathetic years. This cannoner has told the story of these years in a clear, direct, soldierly way, like a man who realizes the importance of what he relates; told it, humorously and sympathetically, like a man to whom life is a larger thing than any man's experience; told it in detail that man's experience; told it in detail that man's experience; told it in detail that man's experience.

It is history and romance, instruction and delight, a chronicle and a picture gallery. To read it is to know a lovable and brave soldier, a command that proved its mettle in 23 engagements, a company worthy its inspiration, its strength and its hero—even "Stonewall" Jackson.

"The New Harmony Movement" By George B. Lockwood, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This account of the "Rappites" and "Owenites" colonies, the fruits of two remarkable movements, is historically complete and yet sufficiently graphic to be of popular interest. The little village of New Harmony, on the Indiana side of the Wabash river, upon which the book centers, has been, strange to say, the social experiment station of two great movements for the betterment of the conditions of mankind. The establishment of the Rappite colony, consisting of German peasants, under the leadership of George Rapp, in the early part of the nineteenth century was in many ways

a successful demonstration of communism. It cleared away many of the difficulties and solved many of the problems of social science. After its disbandment, Robert Owen, "the father of English socialism," bought the village of New Harmony as an eligible site for putting into practice his own theories of communitic colonization. The history of the movement is fully given by Mr. Lockwood. It is interesting to know that the deathbed of Robert Owen's social system became the birthplace of several important movements.

There the doctrine of universal elementary education at public expense as a duty of the state was first proclaimed in the middle west. Through Owen and others the Pestalozzian system of education was transplanted to this country. Technical training was introduced, also the "infant school" system.

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So it is, says the writer, "that the little touch of learning long ago kindled in the wilderness made New Harmony a center of light and learning while it was yet surrounded by the trackless wild."

The book will be interesting to all readers, and the history of the two colonies should be valuable data for all practical sociologists.

"A Dull Girl's Destiny" By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds, author of "The Lassie," etc. Published by Brentano's, New York. Price \$1.50.

One remembers with pleasure a novel for which the author reviewed last year and delights to find a book so full of promise in the midst of war; also, one forgets to be critical in reading this well told tale.

A man of great strength and originality of character is the hero, and the heroine is a woman of such reserve that she is dubbed "a dull girl" by those who fall to see beneath the surface. The man is a professor of geology and has lately attained fame and position in his chosen field. He knows little of life as the frivolous and bohemian set of London view it, but finds himself plunged into its very midst. The picture which Mrs. Reynolds gives of this life is photographic in its detail and verity. The "dull girl" is a fine type, not exactly unique in fiction, but, featured as she is in this book, quite new—a girl whose destiny seems to be misunderstood by all her associates.

The frankly sympathetic reader will long to shake her stupid mother and pity the weak father and will detest her brothers and sisters in law. But all the while her destiny is working

out, of course, one can not but know the manner of reaching the conclusion is unusual and artistic.

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This is an orthodox evangelical work and is intended to encourage preachers to take a hand in the work of social betterment and not leave it all to organized societies of laymen.

Dr. Crafts delivered a series of lectures at Princeton theological seminary and Marietta college on "Moral Reforms and Social Problems," and he uses these lectures as a basis for the present work. He treats his subject under four parts: First, "The Church"; second, "The Family and Education"; third, "Capital and Labor"; and fourth, "Citizenship." Under each head he gives his views of what conditions would become with the application of practical, everyday Christianity. Of course the position he takes will cause endless discussion. One thing in particular seeming hardly practicable in present day conditions—that he would have an authoritative Christian morality taught in the public schools—in the sense of being the expression of the will of the majority, regardless of the views and wishes of the minority—and this would cause a wonderful betterment in conditions. It requires little experience to see what troubles would beset the path of the reformer.

The author gives an outline of "The International Reform Bureau" whose organization grew out of this very book after its first edition. This bureau fights four big evils—"Intemperance," "Impurity," "Sabbath Breaking" and "Gambling."

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"Gossip of Books and People Who Make Them" Justin Huntly McCarthy, author of "Needles and Pins," that brilliant romance of the poet Villon and Louis the Eleventh and other highly picturesque characters, lives in a charming seaside home in Kent, England. The house is surrounded by a spacious garden and stands on the crest of a low rounding hill.

The house is known as "Herdholt," and this name puzzled all the novelists' friends, for they could not even make a guess at its origin.

Mr. McCarthy found the name in one of his favorite books, the "Laxdaela Saga." In the Saga a famous Scandinavian hero is described, who lived in a house which he named "Herdholt."

This particular hero chanced to be of Irish origin and doubtless that added to Mr. McCarthy's interest in him.

It was an "Herdholt" that "Needles and Pins," "If I Were King" and other novels of the oldtime France, which Mr. McCarthy so loves to delineate, were written.

Henry James, whose latest book, "The American Scene," was recently published by the Harpers, is a bachelor, and his home is a charming old house in Sussex, known as "the Charles Lamb house" from its association with the life of that famous author. Mr. James maintains a thoroughly well ordered establishment, in spite of his

giveness over to theories and utopian ideas, out of which not a single practical or working idea can be gleaned.

He has grouped his subject matter under the following heads: "Science and Socialism," "The Materialistic Conception of History," "The Law of Surplus Value," "The Class Struggle," "Marxism and Ethics," "Instead of a Footnote," "The Nullification of Socialism," "The Biogenetic Law" and "Kismet."

By far the most interesting chapter is the one on "The Nullification of Socialism," from which the following is quoted:

It is the purpose of this paper to show that socialism is not a scheme for the betterment of humanity, to be accomplished by a sufficiently zealous and intelligent propaganda, but that it is, on the contrary, a consistent (though to many repellent) monistic philosophy of the cosmos; that it is from its Alpha to its Omega so closely and inextricably interlocked that its component parts cannot be dissociated, save by an act of intellectual suicide; that, in a word, the nihilism of socialism is of the very essence of socialism.

He quotes freely from the well known writer on socialism, namely: Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, William Morris, Enrico Ferri and Gabriel Deville. Like all writers on the subject, he tells the workingman "he has nothing to lose but his chains, and a whole world to gain."

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bachelorhood, and one of his principal recreations is to take long walks along the charming roads in the vicinity of his home.

With a pride in one of America's illustrious sons that does us all credit, we have been inclined over here to look upon Luther Burbank as a pioneer, a discoverer of new principles, in horticulture. The truth is, according to the illustrious Hugo de Vries, professor of botany in the university of Amsterdam, the ordinary sense of an enlarged human knowledge of anything essential in the science of plant-breeding. His results, brilliant in themselves, seem quite new in our country because the methods and results of European horticulture, as a rule, accessible to American breeders only with difficulty. "Burbank has had to rediscover many of the rules and practices which in Europe were more or less universally known." Thus Professor de Vries in the work newly issued by him on the subject of plant breeding. Burbank's science and Burbank's methods are "his own work," concedes De Vries, but in comparison with those of other agriculturists they do not comprise essentially different procedures. Not only does Burbank's work not enlarge our knowledge, but it is not intended to do so. "He is a nurseryman, but he has no nursery in the ordinary sense of the word. He is a tradesman, but sells nothing besides his novelties, and these only to other dealers who will multiply them and offer them to the general public. Mr. Burbank is not engaged in pure scientific research.—Current Literature for July.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop ("Margaret Sidney") has just finished correcting the proofs of the eleventh volume of the famous "Pepper Books," entitled "Five Little Peppers in the Little Brown House," which her publishers, Lothrop, Lee and Shepard company, have in press, and she is about to leave Philadelphia for a year abroad. She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Margaret Lothrop, a recent graduate of Smith college. They will first visit Normandy, Brittany and the Chateau country; then go to the Italian Alps, visit the Engadine and the Dolomites, spending much time in the Austrian Tyrol. Mrs. Lothrop proposes to find much material in unbeat paths for some books which she has already begun to plan out.

Introspection consists of looking at yourself from a purely impersonal point of view and picking out your faults—if you have any. You must be sure, also, that your astral color matches that of your friends, or is at least harmoniously contrasted; otherwise the continuity of your self analysis will go all to smash, you know, and splatter the wall paper. I never saw an astral color and neither did you, but we've all got 'em—yes, indeed!—July Bohemian.

The delicious humor of Carolyn Wells' short fiction has aroused considerable curiosity regarding her first novel, a detective story called "A Chain of Evidence." This has been secured by Lippincott's Magazine for publication complete in their September issue.

Under the general title of "Emotional Monotones," there appears from time to time in Lippincott's Magazine a clever little allegory, signed "The Field." The author is one of this periodical's valued discoveries, though her work has since appeared elsewhere. She lives in Philadelphia in winter and passes her summers at Cape May. The current number of Lippincott's contains her story called "From the Land of Ought."

George Edwin Hunt, author of "Angel Paradise" in the current Lippincott's, and an Indianapolis physician of standing, acknowledges that he is "a story writer by inclination." Having been a classmate of Senator Beveridge and Representative Watson, he draws the novel "a man and his own right life if he is determined to do so; congress, like whiskers, is a man's own fault."

The irresistible humor and southern charm of the stories bearing the name of Sarah Chichester Page (frequently a Lippincott contributor) have won her hosts of friends. Her home in northern Virginia is in the very heart of the scenes depicted in her fiction.

Ella Middleton Tybout excels in humorous easy-dialect darky stories, such as "Isaiah's Daddy," and also has several clever novels to her credit. "The Smuggler," which appeared in the March Lippincott's, is one of her best; and there are many inquiries as to when this is to be published in book form. It is promised for fall publication.

It is scarcely known outside of Spain that Velasquez, the great painter, left a series of remarkable critical notes on the collection of paintings which Philip IV sent to the monarchist San Lorenzo in 1666. Walter Pater, an American artist, has translated these succinct commentaries and has written a preface. It is illustrated with reproductions of the paintings commented on.

Although Martha Evans Martin, author of that fascinating book of nature study, "The Friendly Stars," is now a resident of New York (where she loves to watch the stars from the roof of a lofty apartment house overlooking the Hudson), and spends her summers in New Jersey (where she studies the stars from the porch of her summer home or from points along the wooded ridge on which it stands), she is one of the numerous Indiana-born writers who have won distinguished success.

She was born in Terre Haute, and educated at De Pauw university to which Indiana is so loyal. She then lived for a number of years at Richmond and Indianapolis. She married an Indiana editor, and her father was long known as the oldest in service of all Indiana editors.

Books Received

- "Bud," by Nell McCreary; Harper & Bros., New York.
- "The Talking Woman," by May Isabel Fiske; Harper & Bros., New York.
- "A Woman's War," by Warrick Deering; Harper & Bros., New York.
- "Through the Eye of the Needle," by W. O. Howells; Harper & Bros., New York.
- "A Stumbling Block," by Justus Miles Forman; Harper & Bros., New York.
- "John Kendry's Idea," by Chester Bailey Forman; Outing publishing company, New York.
- "The Traitor," by Thomas Dixon Jr.; Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.
- "The Sinner and His Friends," by Louis Albert Banks; Funk & Wagnalls company, New York.
- "Where the Rainbow Touches the Ground," by John Henderson Miller; Funk & Wagnalls company, New York.
- "T. Thornaby's Attorney at Law," by Herbert I. Goss; the G. M. Clark publishing company, Boston.



"John Bull's Other Island and Major Barbara" By Bernard Shaw, author of "Plaza, Pleasant and Unpleasant," "The Quintessence of Ibsenism," etc. Published by Brentano's, New York. Price \$1.50.

THIS new Shaw book contains three plays. One was evidently not considered worth mentioning on the cover, but Shaw lovers will be glad to have it, for it is the little skit on "Candida," which he wrote for Arnold Daly in 1905. Mr. Daly was then playing Napoleon in "The Man of Destiny," and found the play too short to stage alone and too long to take the place of a curtain raiser, so Shaw wrote for him "How He Lied to Her Husband." The preface to this play deals with the treatment of "Mrs. Warren's Profession," when it was played in New York. Shaw always laughs at his audience and his mockery is never more plain than in a preface such as this. His play had been printed and sold and read for years, and people even bragged of understanding it, and admired his cleverness, yet when it was put across the footlights, a roar went up and the theater, the manager, the actors, everybody concerned, in fact, was in an unpleasant mess.

"John Bull's Other Island" was written in 1904 at the request of William Butler Yeats as a contribution to the repertoire of the Irish Literary theater. As Shaw says in his preface, 60 pages long and all interesting: "It was unoriginal to the whole spirit of the non-Gaelic movement, which is bent on creating a new Ireland after its own ideals, whereas my play is a very uncompromising presentment of the real old Ireland."

In this play the Saxon and Celtic temperaments are so powerfully and cynically contrasted and, while the play attracted little attention in America, the reading of it is distinctly a pleasure. Shaw's prefaces are so well known now that one hardly needs to be reminded of their interest. He says of this play that it was produced in London at the Court theater and, with delightful conceit, that it "won immediate and enormous popularity with delighted and flattered English audiences," which constituted it a successful commercial play.

Shaw says that a terrible misconception of Irish character is abroad; that the Irishman is not the theatrical sentimentalist we have always believed him to be; that he is a hard-headed, prosaic worker at heart, but that a certain romantic something about the atmosphere and soil of Ireland prevents the natives from progressing at home, and that he is the thriftiest of transplanted Irishmen in England and America.

The play is full of stinging sarcasm on the relations of England and Ireland on the question of home rule, and while what he has to say may not do any present good, he has many practical and sound common sense suggestions to offer on the whole Irish question.

By far the most interesting, the most remarkable and decidedly the most important of the three plays is